

20-49 '07. E. L.

THE
AMERICAN REPERTORY
OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND USEFUL LITERATURE.

VOL. III.

MARCH, 1832.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

In a government like that of the United States, it should be the pride of every young man, to acquaint himself with at least the prominent, or more leading features, of all our civil institutions, and the character of those duties, which, as an intelligent and honourable citizen, he may be called to perform.

With a view to that end, we have given, in the course of this work, the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Speech to the first American Congress, a Synopsis of the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, individually; and shall now proceed to exhibit the principal machinery of our general government, and the duties of its officers and agents, in such manner as cannot fail to be useful and interesting to all who have a laudable ambition for preferment.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, \$25,000 per annum.

THE President must be thirty-five years of age, fourteen years a resident of the United States, a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. In case of his removal, death, or resignation, or inability, the duties of his office devolve on the Vice President: and, by act of 1st March, 1792, in case of removal, death, or resignation, or inability, both of President and Vice President, the President of the Senate pro tempore; and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, is to act as President. The legal title of this officer is *The President of the*

Duties and powers. *United States*; and he is, by the Constitution, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States. He receives ambassadors and

other public ministers; and it is his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is empowered, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senators present to make treaties, and by and with the advice of a majority of the Senate, he appoints ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers established by law, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, and the appointment of whom, when of an inferior nature, is not vested by Congress in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. He commissions all officers of the United States; and may grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The compensation of the President

Compensation.

is \$25,000 per annum, which cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected. His salary was fixed by act of 18th February, 1793. He, as well as the Vice President, is elected by Electors, in the respective States, who are chosen as the Legislatures of the several States may provide.

According to an Act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of these Electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of the President and Vice President takes place: and they must "be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may, by law, be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen shall come into office: *Provided always*, That where no appointment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of chosen electors, then the number of Electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of

Manner of election.

Senators and Representatives." No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector. The votes for President and Vice President are given by the Electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union; and will be given for the twelfth term, in 1832.

Time of.

The Electors meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They vote for President and Vice President separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for; which they transmit, sealed, to the seat of the General Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, is duly elected, if such number be a majority of all the Electors appointed.

Electors, duties of.

When devolving on If no person have such majority, then from the
House of Rep's. persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding

three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes are taken by States, the Representation from each having ONE vote; a quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Term of service, &c. The period of service is four years, but there is no restriction as to re-election. If the offices of President and Vice President should both become vacant, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to communicate information thereof to the Executive of each State, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every State, giving two months previous notice that Electors of President shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December ensuing, when the choice of President must proceed as usual. The eleventh Presidential term will expire with the twenty-second Congress, on the third of March, 1833.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, \$5,000 per annum.

THE Vice President is, ex-officio, President of the Senate, and as President of the Senate, in virtue of an act of the 8th of May, 1792, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. His salary of 5,000 dollars per annum, is fixed by the Act of 18th of February, 1793. The Vice President is not a member of the Cabinet. The

Duties, &c. ordinary duties of this officer is, to preside in the Senate of the United States. When he does not officiate in that station, his place is supplied by a President of the Senate pro tempore, who is chosen from the body of Senators by ballot, and receives additional compensation for his services.

Election. The Vice President is elected in the same manner, at the same time, for the same term, and by the same Electors, as the President. But if no person has a majority of the whole number of Electors, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate chooses the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose consists of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole is necessary to a choice.

No person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, is eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana, Secretary, \$6,000 per annum.

THE Department of State was created by the act of 15th September, 1789. Previously to that period, by act of 27th July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary is, ex-officio, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and, by usage, a member of the Cabinet. He conducts the

Duties.

negociation of all treaties between the United States and Foreign Powers; and corresponding officially with the public Ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts, and with the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident in the United States. He performs also the main duties of what, in other Governments, is called the Home Department. He has the charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special authority of the President. He is, by law, entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the Acts and Resolutions of Congress; and all Treaties with Foreign Nations and Indian Tribes. He preserves, also, the original of all Laws and Treaties, and of the public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations: and is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several States. He grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries. He preserves the evidence of Copy-rights, and has control of the office which

Tenure of Office.

issues Patents for useful inventions. He holds his office at the will of the President.

Clerks in the Department of State.

DANIEL BRENT, Chief Clerk,	\$2000 00
Josias W. King, makes out and records commissions, letters of credence, &c. &c.	1600 00
Andrew T. McCormick, records domestic letters, prepares personal passports, &c. &c.	1400 00
N. P. Trist, charged with the promulgation and publication of the laws of the United States, and the distribution thereof, &c. with the care of letters of recommendation for office, &c. &c.	1400 00
Arthur Shaff, charged with the care of the library, making out pardons, remission of fines, &c. &c.	1400 00
E. A. Vail, charge of Consular correspondence, &c.	1400 00
Thos. P. Jones, has charge of the archives of the Department.	1400 00
Edward Stubbs, agent and superintendent N. E. E. Building.	1400 00

<i>W. S. Derrick</i> , records letters to Ministers of the United States abroad, &c.	\$1400 00
<i>Robert Greenhow</i> , translator of foreign languages	1000 00
<i>George Hill</i> , miscellaneous	1000 00
<i>William Hunter, Jun.</i> miscellaneous	900 00
<i>Lewis Randolph</i> , records letters to Foreign Ministers residing in the U. S. and to American Consuls, &c. &c.	900 00

Note.—To all these gentlemen, are of course assigned, occasionally, in addition to their regular duties specified, such miscellaneous ones as the exigencies of the office require, and may be committed to their charge by the Secretary, or the Chief Clerk.

<i>Joseph R. Warren</i> , messenger	700 00
<i>W. H. Prentiss</i> , assistant messenger and watchman	650 00
<i>John N. Lovejoy</i> , watchman	300 00
<i>Charles Wood</i> , watchman	300 00

PATENT OFFICE.

<i>J. D. CRAIG</i> , Superintendent	1500 00
<i>Alexander M'Intire</i> , Clerk	1000 00
<i>E. J. Hume</i> , Clerk	1000 00
<i>C. Bulfinch, Jun.</i> Clerk	800 00
<i>J. Keller</i> , Machinist	700 00
<i>Henry Bishop</i> , messenger	400 00

Regulations in relation to Patents.

THE Acts of Congress which relate particularly to the granting of Patents, for Inventions and Improvements, are those of February 21st, 1793, and April 17th, 1800.

Patents may be obtained for "any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter; or for any new and useful improvement, on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not known before the application." (*Act of 1793, Sec. 1.*)

All citizens of the U. States, and aliens who have resided therein for two years, are entitled to take out Patents for their inventions or improvements.

Joint inventors or improvers are entitled to a joint Patent, but neither can claim one separately.

If any inventor or discoverer should die intestate, before an application be made for a Patent, his legal representatives may apply for the Patent in trust for the heirs at law, otherwise in trust for the devisees.

The term for which a patent is granted, is fourteen years, and may be extended by a special Act of Congress; but a patent for an improvement on any thing previously patented, can have no influence on, and consequently, cannot renew, or prolong, the original grant.

In applying for a patent, it is necessary to attend to every legal form. The following is the mode of application.

Every inventor, before he presents his petition, shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, thirty dollars, for which he will be furnished with duplicate receipts, one of which he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition; and the money thus paid shall be in full for the sundry services to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State, consequent to such petition. This petition must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and may be in the following or a similar style:

To the Hon. ———, Secretary of State of the United States:

The petition of A. B. of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, respectfully represents:—That your petitioner has invented a new and useful improvement of art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, (or any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter,) in ———, not known or used before his application; the advantages of which he is desirous of securing to himself and his legal representatives; he therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be issued, granting unto your petitioner, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, the full and exclusive right of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement, (art, invention, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, &c.) agreeably to the acts of Congress, in such case made and provided; your petitioner having paid thirty dollars into the Treasury of the United States, and complied with all other provisions of the said act.

A. B.

The *specification* or description of the machine, art, discovery, or invention, must be given in clear and specific terms, designating it from all other inventions; and describing the whole in such a manner, as to comprehend not only the form and construction, if a machine, but also the mode of using the same; and if it be only an improvement on a certain machine, it ought to be so described; and, as this specification enters into, and forms part of the patent, it must be without any references to a model or drawing, and must be signed by the applicant or applicants, before two witnesses. It is material that this be in good language, and correctly written. Nothing must be added that would defeat the avowed object of the invention; and no more must be claimed than is new, and invented or discovered by the patentee; although it may be proper and necessary, to describe the whole machine.

When a patent is to be taken out for the application of an *old* instrument, or machine, to some *new* purpose, that fact must be distinctly stated; and where the patent is for the improvement of some machine, previously patented by others.

The following, or a similar oath or affirmation, taken before any person qualified to administer an oath, by the applicant or applicants must be subjoined to the specification, if a citizen of the United States:

Oath or affirmation. County of— } On this — day of —, 18—, before the sub-
State of— } scribe, a Justice of the peace in and for the
said county, personally appeared the aforementioned A. B. and made solemn oath (or affirmation) according to the law, that he verily believes himself to be the true and original inventor or discoverer of the art, [machine, invention, or improvement, composition of matter, &c.] above specified and described, for — (mention here the object or intention) — and that he is a citizen of the United States.

Justice of the Peace.

If not a citizen, the following addition must be made to the declaration, that he verily believes himself to be the true and original inventor, or discoverer of the art, &c.: "And that the same hath not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, been known or used, either in this or any foreign country.—" "Also that he hath resided in the United States for two years and upwards."

It is not necessary that the time of residence should immediately precede the application.

The specification must be accompanied by a good drawing, in perspective, of the whole machine, or apparatus, where the nature of the case admits of drawings; or with specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, where the invention is of a composition of matter. And such inventor shall, moreover, deliver a model of his machine, provided the

Model, &c.

Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary. It is requisite in giving a drawing of the machine, to give also sectional drawings of the interior when the machine is complex; and every drawing should be accompanied with explanatory references. If the machine be complex, a model will likewise be necessary, not only to explain and render it comprehensible to a common capacity, but also to prevent infringements of rights.

When there are two applicants at the same time, for a similar patent, the law has provided for the appointment of three arbitrators, one by each party, and one by the Secretary of State. Where there are more than two applicants, and they do not concur in the appointment of arbitrators, the whole may be appointed by the Secretary of State, and their award is "final as respects the granting of the patent." *Act of 1793, Sec. 9.* But in order to justify a reference, each party must have complied with all the legal requirements; still, however, the final remedy is that pointed out in the 10th Sec. of the Act of 1793, which provides, that "within three years after issuing the patent, upon an oath or affirmation being made before the judge of

Of more applications than one.

the district court, where the patentee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, reside, that the patent was obtained *surreptitiously*, or upon *false suggestion*, the court upon motion made, if the matter alleged appears to be sufficient, may grant rule to show cause why process shall not issue to repeal the patent."

All persons violating patent rights, "shall forfeit and pay to the patentee, his executors, &c. a sum equal to *three times* the actual damage sustained by said patentee, his executors, &c." (Act 1800, Sec. 3.)

For copies of patents, or recording transfers, there is a charge of twenty cents for every hundred words; and the legal allowance for copying a drawing of a machine patented, is \$2. The actual charge is frequently less than this, but in many instances, the drawings are so complex that they cannot be executed for this sum.

For *certified* copies of patents, there is an extra charge of twenty-five cents. These are furnished, as evidence, in litigated cases. All such copies must be paid for previously to their delivery.

Caveats are not known to law; but any inventor, by sending a correct account of his invention, before he is ready to take out a patent, secures evidence in his favour.

An inventor may transfer his right before a patent has issued, and the assignee may take out a patent; or he may obtain his patent, and afterwards assign it. The assignment in either case, must be recorded in the Patent Office. (Act of 1793, Sec. 4.)

All communications to and from the Superintendent of the Patent Office are free of postage. The petition to the Secretary of State; the fees to be paid into the Treasury; and other matters on the subject of patents may be addressed directly to the Patent Office; and all business relating to patents may, in general, be as well done in writing as by a journey to Washington.

Paper money remitted, must be of the U. S. Bank, or its Branches, or some of the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia.

In future no Patent will be issued for any machine until a good model is furnished. It is requested that all models sent to the office may be labelled with the Patentee's name, &c.

Those who are unable to obtain good drawings at home, may have them executed at Washington, by persons unconnected with the office. In some cases a rough sketch, and in all, a good model will serve as a guide. Care will be taken by the Superintendent that the charges shall be moderate.

An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy Rights.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That,*

from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work had been originally composed and made by more than one person, be still living and a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, or being dead, shall have left a widow, or child, or children, either or all then living, the same exclusive right shall be continued to such author, designer, or engraver; or, if dead, then to such a widow and child, or children, for the further term of fourteen years: *Provided*, That the title of the work so secured, shall be a second time recorded, and all such other regulations as are herein required in regard to original copyrights, be complied with in respect to such renewed copy-right, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of renewal of copy-right under this act, such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in the clerk's office of the district court of the district wherein the author or proprietor shall reside; and the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same thereof, forthwith, in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following, (giving a copy of the title under the seal of the court to the said author, or proprietor, whenever he shall require the same,)

“ District of —, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the — day of — Anno Domini, — A. B. of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be,) the title of which is in the words following to wit: [Here insert the title:] The right whereof he claims as author, (or proprietor, as the case may be;) in conformity with an act of Con-

gress, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."
C. D. Clerk of the District —"

For which record the Clerk shall be entitled to receive, from the person claiming such right as aforesaid, fifty cents; and the like sum for every copy, under seal, actually given to such person or his assigns. And the author or proprietor of any such book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall, within three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, a copy of the same to the clerk of said district. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each district court, at least once a year, to transmit a certified list of all such records of copy-right, including the titles so recorded, and the dates of record, and also all the several copies of books or other works deposited in his office, according to this act, to the Secretary of State, to be preserved in his office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall give information of copy-right being secured, by causing to be inserted, in the several copies of each and every edition published during the term secured, on the title-page or the page immediately following, if it be a book, or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, by causing to be impressed on the face thereof, or if a volume of maps, charts, music or engravings, upon the title or frontispiece thereof, the following words, viz: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by A. B., in the Clerk's office of the district court of —*" (as the case may be.)

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any other person or persons, from and after the recording the title of any book or books, according to this act, shall within the term or terms herein limited, print, publish, or import, or cause to be printed, published, or imported, any copy of such book or books, without the consent of the person legally entitled to the copy-right thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more credible witnesses, or shall, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such book, without such consent in writing, then such offender shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person legally, at the time, entitled to the copy-right thereof; and shall also forfeit and pay fifty cents for every such sheet which may be found in his possession, either printed or printing, published, imported, or exposed to sale, contrary to the intent of this act, the one moiety thereof to such legal owner of the copy-right as aforesaid, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, after the recording the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map,

chart, or musical composition, according to the provisions of this act, shall, within the term or terms limited by this act, engrave, etch or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked or sold or copied, either or the whole, by varying, adding to, or diminishing, the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print or import for sale, or cause to be printed or imported for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof, first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses; or knowing the same to be so printed or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, without such consent as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, shall be copied, and also all and every sheet thereof so copied or printed, as aforesaid, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such map, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, which may be found in his or their possession, printed or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to the proprietor or proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation, or vending, printing or publishing of any map, chart, book, musical composition, print, or engraving, written, composed, or made, by any person not being a citizen of the United States, nor resident within the jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall print, or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein,) shall be liable to suffer and pay to the author or proprietor, all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case, founded upon this act, in any Court having cognizance thereof: and the several courts of the United States empowered to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of the rights of authors and inventors, are hereby empowered to grant injunctions, in like manner, according to the principles of equity, to restrain such publication of any manuscript as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted, for any matter, act, or thing done under or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or per-

sons, from and after the passing of this act, shall print or publish any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, not having legally acquired the copy-right thereof, and shall insert or impress that the same hath been entered according to act of Congress, or words purporting the same, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all recoveries under this act, either for damages, forfeitures, or penalties, full costs shall be allowed thereon, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained, in any case of forfeiture or penalty under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have arisen.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the "Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," passed May thirty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the act supplementary thereto, passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; saving, always, such rights as may have been obtained in conformity to their provisions.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all and several the provisions of this act, intended for the protection and security of copy-rights, and providing remedies, penalties, and forfeitures, in case of violation thereof, shall be held and construed to extend to the benefit of the legal proprietor or proprietors of each and every copy-right heretofore obtained according to law, during the term thereof, in the same manner as if such copy-right had been entered and secured according to the directions of this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever a copy-right has been heretofore obtained by an author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, of any book, map, chart, print, cut, or engraving, or by a proprietor of the same; if such author or authors, or either of them, such inventor, designer, or engraver, be living at the passage of this act, then such author or authors, or the survivor of them, such inventor, engraver, or designer shall continue to have the same exclusive right to his book, chart, map, print, cut, or engraving, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act, for the security thereof, for such additional period of time as will, together with the time which shall have elapsed from the first entry of such copy-right, make up the term of twenty-eight years, with the same right to his widow, child, or children, to renew the copy-right, at the expiration thereof, as is above provided in relation to copy-rights

originally secured under this act. And if such author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, shall not be living at the passage of this act, then, his or their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be entitled to the like exclusive enjoyment of said copy-right, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for the period of twenty-eight years from the first entry of said copy-right, with the like privilege of renewal to the widow, child, or children, or author, or authors, designer, inventor, or engraver, as is provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any copy-right heretofore secured, the term of which has already expired.

[Approved Feb. 3, 1831.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware, Secretary, \$6000 per annum.

THE office of Secretary of the Treasury was created by act of the 2d September, 1789. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He holds his office at the will of the President; is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet; and, ex-officio, one of the commissioners of the sinking fund. By an act of Congress, of the 15th of May, 1820, the Treasury Department has been invested with extraordinary powers for the recovery of public moneys not accounted for or withheld by officers receiving them prior to such moneys being paid into the Treasury. Warrants of distress, in the nature of executions upon judgments, are authorised upon certificates of balances from the first Comptroller, against principals and sureties in default: and the judges of the United States are, by the same law, clothed with extensive chancery jurisdiction, with a view of ameliorating any undue severity to individuals, which may possibly occur under the warrants in question.

By the Act of 29th May, 1830, the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created. A portion of the duties of this office had been, previously, under the Act of 15th May, 1820, performed by the Fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

All accounts of the government are finally settled at the Treasury Department: for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary, (who superintends the whole, but who is not, therefore, absolute, with respect to the power of adjusting claims or of paying money;) two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmation to witnesses, in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

Besides the disbursement of moneys for the great objects of government there are contingent funds appropriated yearly by Congress. These are expended for such objects as could not well be foreseen, by some one of the clerks or other officer belonging to each of the departments, who is especially entrusted with that business, to whom the accounts of such contingencies must be presented. He takes his receipt in his own name, and at the end of each quarter of a year is brought to a settlement himself, for all his disbursements, at the Treasury Department.

The act of Congress of May 7th, 1822, requires, that all moneys appropriated for the use of the War and Navy Departments shall, from and after the 30th June, 1822, be drawn from the Treasury, by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of those departments, countersigned by the Second Comptroller, and registered by the proper Auditor.

The act of January 31st, 1823, prohibits an advance of public money in any case whatever; and requires all persons who may receive public money for disbursement, to render quarterly accounts to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, for settlement: and all officers of the government who neglect to comply with this regulation, are to be promptly reported to the President, and dismissed from the public service.

Clerks in the Treasury Department.

ASBURY DICKENS, Chief Clerk, superintends the business of the office generally; receives the directions of the Secretary on matters to be acted upon; refers to the subordinate offices of the Department all matters requiring their examination; distributes the business to the clerks, and submits to the Secretary the business prepared by them; directs remittances; audits and directs the payment of accounts out of the contingent fund; assists in the general correspondence and in preparing reports as the Secretary may direct; acts as agent in paying the salaries in the Secretary's office; and as translator of foreign languages; and transmits Mediterranean passports and sea letters to the Collectors. . . . \$2000 00

James L. Anthony, prepares the warrants for payments into the Treasury; issues and registers the warrants for payments, under the appropriations for civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations; and also keeps an account of the bonds taken and liquidated at each custom house. . . . 1600 00

Samuel M. M'Kean, attends to the business with banks; to remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; to applications for release for imprisonment: to matters

relating to internal improvement, and to the Mint establishment; and also to such subjects as are submitted by the Solicitor of the Treasury and District Attorneys, not immediately connected with the branches of business assigned to others, and all claims under like circumstances. 1600 00

Thomas Dungan, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the naval service; keeps the appropriation accounts of the Navy; prepares the warrants for the transfer of stocks from one loan office to that of another; and keeps an account of the accruing duties. 1400 00

Robert Newell, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the military service; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations, also of all custom house bonds in suit, and debentures issued and paid. 1400 00

Francis A. Dickens, examines and registers the revolutionary claims, under the act of 15th of May, 1828; prepares and registers the certificates and warrants for payment of those allowed; and generally attends to all matters connected with that business. 1400 00

John McGinnis, jun. attends to the business submitted from the General Land Office, and other offices relating to accounts or business of the land offices; to all matters concerning the revenue cutter service, and marine hospitals; and to charges or complaints for official misconduct against any of those officers. 1400 00

Gilbert Rodman, jun. keeps an account of moneys received and expended by collectors of the customs; examines applications for entries under the tenth section of the act of the 1st of March, 1823; appeals from appraisements under the 18th section of the same act; applications to complete drawbacks under the act of 3d March, 1825; applications for the employment of subordinate officers of the customs; charges or complaints for official misconduct against officers of the customs; he also attends to the payment of fishing bounties, and to the concerns of revenue boats. 1400 00

Horace E. Wolf, has charge of letters of application and recommendation for office, complaints, and resignations; issues commissions, warrants, and letters of appointment; keeps a record of the officers under the Treasury Department; attends to matters concerning the light house establishment; and examines charges or complaints for official misconduct against persons connected with that establishment; and assists in copying and recording. 1150 00

Andrew M. Laub, has the charge of the records, and general letter files; registers the references made by the Secretary or Chief Clerk; attends to the remittances to the bankers of the United States abroad, and to Commissioners of Loans; and also to the superintendence of the Treasury Building* and the grounds attached thereto; and assists in copying and recording. . . . 1250 00

General Regulation—Each Clerk brings before the Chief Clerk such business as may require his attention, or that of the Secretary; prepares such correspondence as may be necessary in his branch of business, submitted through the Chief Clerk; notes in a register kept for that purpose, the date of the receipt of each letter, return or other official communication sent him, and endorses the same on such paper; gives immediate notice to the Chief Clerk, each in relation to his particular business, of the failure of any public officer, agent, or bank, to transmit the returns, or to make payments or deposits required; or to perform any other duties; and in addition to the duties specially assigned, performs such other occasional duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk.—The usual hours of business are from 9 o'clock to 3; but such further attendance is given as the exigences of the public service require.

A. R. Watson, messenger. . . . 750 00

Charles Petit, assistant messenger. . . . 350 00

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Joseph Anderson, Comptroller, \$3,500 per annum.

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

Clerks in the First Comptroller's Office.

JOHN LAUB, Chief Clerk. His duties are to draft answers (subject to the revision of the Comptroller) to all questions propounded by the officers of the customs, merchants and others, under the revenue laws and treaties of commerce and navigation with foreign powers; to prepare general instructions and forms in relation to the duties to be performed by those officers, and the manner in which they are to keep and render their accounts; and assist in the correspondence of the office, of a miscellaneous nature. He also prepares, under the direction of the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, such forms of other accounts and documents as are deemed essential to a systematic execution of

* For which is appropriated the sum of \$250.

the public business; and performs, generally, such other official duties as are confided to him by the Comptroller. . . \$1700 00

William Williamson, makes out from the laws of each session of Congress, detailed statements of appropriations for the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenditures of the government, in the form of warrants, and records the same; registers all warrants issued for payments in pursuance of said appropriations; makes out and records warrants for carrying unexpended balances to the surplus fund; keeps the ledger containing an account for each specific appropriation; writes and copies all letters on subjects connected with the state of the appropriations; examines all powers of attorney and all documents relative to the transfer of stocks, and payments of principal and dividends thereof, which may be presented for the inspection and decision of the Comptroller; attends to and keeps a record of the transfer of stocks on the books of the Treasury; registers warrants issued for transferring stocks on the books of loan offices; keeps a journal and ledger, exhibiting, quarterly, the balances of the different kinds of stocks on the books of the Treasury and of the loan offices; writes and copies all letters on subjects in any way connected with the funded debt of the United States; and keeps a record of bonds of indemnification for the renewal of lost certificates of stocks. 1400 00

Lund Washington, examines the accounts of the collectors of the customs South and West of the river Potomac—the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States—the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint—the accounts of Public Ministers, Consuls, and Commercial agents; and makes an annual statement in relation to the affairs of the Mint establishment. 1400 00

James Larned, finally examines and adjusts all accounts of receivers of public moneys, and states any differences that may occur; and prepares letters of correspondence under the supervision of the Comptroller in relation to their accounts. 1400 00

John Woodside, examines all accounts of collectors of the customs North of the Potomac, and on the Lakes; and gives such explanations as may be found necessary. . . 1150 00

Richard S. Briscoe, examines the Bank accounts of the United States and its branches—Commissioners of Loans for the payment of principal and interest of the funded debt—internal revenue and direct tax accounts—revolutionary claims—and records the same; and enters

- warrants on collectors of the customs, direct tax, and internal revenue. 1150 00
- Benjamin Harrison*, examines the accounts of contractors and deputy postmasters. 1150 00
- William Anderson*, examines the accounts of the Marshals of the United States—of the Collectors of the Customs for disbursements relative to light houses and Marine hospitals—of the Surveyors General—of the Agents for paying the contingent expenses of the several departments, and the salaries, &c. of civil public officers generally, &c. And inspects all the copies of letters relative to the custom house and revenue, to render them exactly correspondent to the originals. 1400 00
- Samuel Handy*, Warrant Clerk—duty to examine the acts of Congress—to make out appropriation warrants for all moneys to be drawn from the Treasury, on requisitions of the Secretary of the War Department—to state the specific titlings under which the same may be drawn—and to keep a set of books, exhibiting the moneys paid out of the Treasury on all accounts connected with the War Department, comprising Indian treaties, annuities, internal improvements, and Army proper, &c. 1150 00
- Thomas F. Anderson*, examines the accounts of contractors and deputy postmasters, &c. 1000 00
- Samuel P. Webster*, prepares the letters transmitting the commissions to the officers of the customs, together with the requisite official oaths and bonds; enters the accounts of those officers when settled, and prepares the letters advising them of such settlement. 1150 00
- Thomas B. Reily*, registers the accounts reported to the Comptroller by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office—drafts letters to disbursing officers in explanation of the settlements of those accounts—files, and has charge of, the official bonds of Officers of the Customs, and Internal Revenue, of the Receivers and Registers, Consuls, &c.—furnishes to the Solicitor of the Treasury authenticated transcripts of accounts and bonds of delinquents for suit, and keeps him regularly advised of all subsequent changes in the balances due from them, &c. 1000 00
- George Johnson*, records all letters written by the Comptroller and his Chief Clerk upon revenue subjects—makes out copies of the statements of differences of Receivers' accounts of public money for lands sold—copies letters and makes out abstracts of accounts, when called for by Congress and others having business with

the office—besides other duties when required to be performed by him in office.	1000 00
<i>Nicholas Biddle Van Zandt</i> , enters all warrants of appropriations of moneys drawn for the use of, and keeps a set of books relating to, the Navy Department. Also, warrants concerning payments into banks by the officers of the customs and receivers of public moneys for lands sold; and conducts the correspondence with the latter, on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury; together with the warrants on account of Direct Taxes, Internal Duties, and Revolutionary Pensions—records all the bonds of Collectors, Naval officers, and Surveyors of the Customs, and prepares the Annual Report of their official emoluments.	1000 00
<i>James M. Burke</i> , copies letters to the officers of the customs and others—records letters to different officers; and assists in copying such other documents as may be confided to him.	1000 00
<i>John N. Lovejoy</i> , messenger.	700 00
<i>Jacob Hines</i> , assistant messenger.	350 00

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

James B. Thornton, Comptroller, \$3,000 per annum.

In the brief view given of the powers of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, it may be sufficient to remark that, within the sphere of their respective duties, they are the ultimate law officers of the government.

The second Comptroller is independent of the first. His office was established to effect a prompt settlement of the public accounts, which from the constantly increasing expenditures of the government, had accumulated, and which with other duties, was found to exceed the ability of one Comptroller. The second Comptroller therefore would be more correctly styled the Comptroller of the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian disbursements. It may be here remarked, that the duties of advancing money, and accounting for it, are distinct. The Secretaries of the Departments exercise a discretion, in advancing from the appropriations, the requisite sums to the disbursing officers; but it is made the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury, independent of the Secretaries, to require accounts and vouchers, showing the legal application of the money. In this division of duties, is perceived a salutary check. The hands of the executive are left unrestrained in advancing to the agents the necessary funds, to accomplish the purposes of the government; but these agents have to account to officers of the Treasury, leaving the executive no power to misapply the funds advanced.

It is the duty of the 2d Comptroller to revise and certify the ac-

counts stated in the offices of the 2d, 3d, and 4th auditors; and he decides on all appeals from the decisions of those Auditors, and his decision is final except relief is granted by Congress.

In the office of the 2d Comptroller, a record is kept of the accounts settled, showing the balances due to and from the United States; a record of all the requisitions for money, drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments; and on its files are placed all the contracts involving the payment of money, entered into by those Departments. It is also the duty of the Comptroller to direct suits and stoppages on account of delinquencies; to keep an account with each specific appropriation, and to make annual and other statements of the disbursements, as required by law. He also prescribes the forms for the accounts and vouchers, and of keeping and stating the accounts, subject to his revision.

Clerks in the Second Comptroller's Office.

ENOCH REYNOLDS, Chief Clerk, is charged with the general superintendence of the details of the business, with the disbursement (under the direction of the Comptroller) of the contingent fund of the office; with the payment of the salaries; with the registering, filing, and safe keeping of the bonds of Disbursing Officers, and of the contracts and bonds for service and supplies in the War and Navy Departments; with drafting the forms and instructions issued to the Disbursing Officers and Agents of those Departments, for keeping and rendering their accounts in an uniform and systematic manner; with assisting the Comptroller in the general correspondence of the office: and in occasionally aiding in the examination and revision of accounts reported by the respective Auditors for the decision of the Comptroller. . 1700 00

John N. Moulder, his duties are to open and keep an account under each head of the numerous appropriations connected with the Navy and War Departments; to make such reports and statements as are from time to time officially required by the officers of those Departments, through the Second Comptroller, and to prepare condensed reports of the War and Navy Appropriations, at the end of each year, for the information of Congress. It is also made his duty, on the passage of the respective appropriations for the service of those Departments, to report to the Comptroller detailed statements of the respective heads or titles under which the accounts should be opened. 1400 00

Jonathan Seaver, is charged with the examination of the Naval expenditures, the accounts for the expenditures under the direction of the Commissioners for Navy Hospitals, and the accounts for payments to the Navy and Privateer pensioners, of which payments he keeps a record. 1400 00

<i>James L. Cathcart</i> , records the requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments on the Treasury and on individuals, and keeps an index of the same.	1150 00
<i>John Davis</i> , is charged with the revision of the Paymaster's accounts; the accounts appertaining to the Indian Department; the accounts for expenditures under the Engineer Department; for fortifications, surveys, and improvements of roads and canals, rivers, harbours, &c. and for the accounts under the appropriation for the Purchasing Department.	1150 00
<i>John M. Brodhead</i> , is charged with the revision of all the pension accounts reported by the Third Auditor; with the entries of the same on the check books; and with the entries of the semi-annual statements from the War Department, of the changes arising from the deaths, transfers, &c. on the rolls of the respective agencies. .	1000 00
<i>James M. Cutts</i> , enters the reports of settled accounts stated by the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors; he is also charged with the revision of the accounts for disbursements through the Ordnance Department, for the fabrication of arms, arming and equipping militia, building and repairing Arsenal, armament of new Fortifications, and National Armories.	1150 00
<i>Joseph Manahan</i> , is charged with the revision of all the accounts arising under the appropriations for the Quarter Master, Subsistence, Recruiting and Medical Departments, contingencies, arrearages, and special acts for the relief of individuals, &c. and with the copying of the official letters, &c. of the office.	800 00
<i>John Sessford</i> , messenger—in addition to his appropriate duties as messenger, he is charged with the order and safe keeping of the library, maps, &c. belonging to the office.	700 00
<i>John Johnson</i> , assistant messenger.	450 00

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Richard Harrison, Auditor, \$ 3,000 per annum.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and in relation to the revenue and the civil list; and after examination, certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Clerks in the First Auditor's Office.

WILLIAM PARKER, Chief Clerk—on all current or miscellaneous accounts, and such as relate to the civil list, surveys of the public

lands, light-houses, custom-houses, and marine hospitals, &c.	1700 00	
<i>Jeremiah Williams</i> —on the accounts of every description relating to the public debt.	1400 00	
<i>William Morton</i> —on the accounts of the Treasurer, of payments to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and the bond accounts of Collectors of the Customs.	1400 00	
<i>John Coyle, Jr.</i>	} on the accounts of the Col- lectors of the Customs, and internal revenue. . . . {	1150 00
<i>John Underwood,</i>		1150 00
<i>Jeremiah W. Bronaugh,</i>		1150 00
<i>James M. Torbert,</i>		1150 00
<i>Thomas G. Slye</i> —on the accounts relating to the expenses of the Judiciary and the Mint Establishment.		1150 00
<i>Daniel P. Porter,</i> } recording custom-house bonds }		1150 00
<i>John A. Brightwell,</i> { and official letters. . . . }		1000 00
<i>Thomas Barclay,</i> recording reports on accounts sent for revision to the Comptroller.		800 00
<i>Charles B. Davis,</i> messenger.		700 00

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

William B. Lewis, Auditor, \$3,000 per annum.

The Second Auditor receives and settles—1. All accounts relative to the pay of the Army, subsistence and forage of officers, and pay, subsistence and clothing of their servants. 2. All accounts appertaining to the Clothing and Purchasing Department. 3. All accounts for the contingent disbursements of the Army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress. 4. All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c. also the claims of private physicians, for medical service rendered sick officers and soldiers, who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the Army. 5. All accounts relating to the recruiting service. 6. All accounts of the Ordnance Department; those of the various arsenals; and accounts appertaining to armament of new fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c. 7. Accounts for disbursements at the national armories. 8. All accounts appertaining to disbursements in the Indian Department, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c. and the property accounts of the army, arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

Clerks in the Second Auditor's Office.

<i>JAMES EAKIN,</i> Chief Clerk.	1700 00
<i>John Wells, jun.</i> Book-keeper.	1400 00
<i>John Peters,</i> keeps the appropriation books, and settles Indian accounts.	1400 00

<i>Samuel Lewis, jun.</i> recording requisitions and letters. .	1150 00
<i>William Steuart</i> , on the settlement of Indian accounts. .	1150 00
<i>R. M. Boyer</i> , on the settlement of Paymasters' accounts. .	1150 00
<i>Robert Ellis</i> , on the settlement of Armory and Quartermasters' accounts.	1150 00
<i>William Mechlin</i> , on the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, and Private claims.	1150 00
<i>Leonard Mackall</i> , on the settlement of the Store and Property accounts of the Army.	1150 00
<i>James W. Overton</i> , has charge of the accounts after settlement, and is engaged in copying.	1000 00
<i>O. S. Hall</i> , on the settlement of Indian accounts.	1000 00
<i>J. F. Polk</i> , on the settlement of Indian accounts.	1000 00
<i>Peter Brady</i> , on the settlement of the Store and Property accounts of the Army, &c.	1000 00
<i>R. T. Queen</i> , on the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, &c.	800 00
<i>William Ford</i> , messenger.	700 00

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Peter Hagner, Auditor, \$3,000 per annum.

The duties of the Office of the Third Auditor extend to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster department, both as to money and property; and the same as to the accounts for subsistence for the Army, also of accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy; for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for Revolutionary, invalid, and half-pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims arising before and during the late war; and of all unsettled accounts of the War Department from the commencement of the Government to the first of July, 1815. There are employed in this office—

One Chief Clerk, assisting the Auditor in the general superintendence. Two Clerks as Book-keepers of the principal books. Three Clerks as examiners of accounts in the Quartermaster department, Fortifications, Military Academy, and Internal Improvements. Two Clerks as examiners of subsistence accounts. Three Clerks as examiners of Pension accounts. Two Clerks as examiners of Soldiers' Claims, and Pensions to widows and orphans. One Clerk as examiner of Paymasters' accounts and other unsettled accounts of the late war. One Clerk engaged in recording Reports and Requisitions. One Clerk engaged in recording Letters and copying documents.

Clerks in Third Auditor's Office.

<i>J. THOMPSON</i> , Chief Cl'k	1700 00	<i>John Abbott</i> , Clerk	1400 00
<i>Charles Vinson</i> , Clerk	1400 00	<i>Richard Burgess</i> , Clerk	1400 00

<i>Robert Read</i> , Clerk	1400 00	<i>Henry Randall</i> , Clerk	1150 00
<i>Henry Whetcroft</i> , Clerk	1400 00	<i>James Davidson</i> , Clerk	1150 00
<i>Bennett Clements</i> , Clerk	1150 00	<i>J. S. Compton</i> , Clerk	1150 00
<i>William Ramsey</i> , Clerk	1150 00	<i>R. T. Washington</i> , Cl'k	1000 00
<i>Henry C. Mathews</i> , Cl'k	1150 00	<i>Samuel S. Rind</i> , Clerk	1000 00
<i>Thomas Gunton</i> , Clerk	1150 00	<i>Thos. Dove</i> , messenger	700 00
<i>Samuel Goddard</i> , Clerk	1150 00	<i>R. Dove</i> , ass't messeng.	350 00

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, Auditor, \$3000 per annum.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department or relative to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

Clerks in the Fourth Auditor's Office.

THOMAS H. GILLISS , Chief Clerk, has the general superintendence of the business of the office, and conducts the correspondence.		\$1700 00
Joseph Mechlin , Book-keeper.		1400 00
William Hunter , examines and states the Navy and Privateer Pension accounts, and registers requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy.		1400 00
Robert Getty	} Examine and state accounts of Pursers, recruiting Officers, and Navy Agents in foreign countries.	1150 00
James H. Handy		1150 00
Richard Bennet		1150 00
Henry Forrest		1000 00
Robert Johnson		1150 00
John C. Rives		1000 00
George Gilliss , examines and states accounts of Paymaster and Quartermaster of Marine Corps.		1150 00
Robert McGill ,	} Examine and state accounts of Navy Agents and Contractors in the United States.	1000 00
William Garret, jr.		
Baily Buckner , records receipts of the settlements of accounts, and reports made to the Executive Officers of the Government, and assists the Chief Clerk in stating current accounts.		1000 00
George M. Head , examines and states Pursers' accounts of receipt and expenditure of provisions; and keeps a record of the deliveries of slop-clothing and other stores to Pursers, from the Navy stores.		1000 00
Hampton C. Williams , keeps the record of the current correspondence of the Office, &c.		800 00
Samuel Grubb , messenger.		700 00

THE
AMERICAN REPERTORY
OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND USEFUL LITERATURE.

VOL. III.

APRIL, 1832.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—(*Continued.*)

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Stephen Pleasonton, Auditor, \$ 3,000 per annum.

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in, or relative to, the Department of State, the General Post Office, and those arising out of Indian Trade ; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue in superintending the building and repairing Light Houses and Light Vessels, Beacons, Buoys and Piers, the supplying the Light Houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the Light House establishment.

Clerks in the Fifth Auditor's Office.

THOMAS MUSTIN , Chief Clerk, has charge of the Diplomatic, Consular, and other accounts, appertaining and relating to the Department of State.	\$1700 00
John H. Houston , engaged in the settlement of Diplomatic and other accounts.	1400 00
James D. King , settles Diplomatic and other accounts.	1150 00
Samuel Baker , settles Diplomatic and other accounts, and is also engaged in recording and copying.	1000 00
Joseph Thaw , engaged on light house business, corresponding with keepers and superintendants, receiving and examining their accounts, &c.	1400 00
Robert Barry, jun. engaged in the same under Mr. Thaw, also copying and recording contracts and letters.	1000 00
Henry W. Ball , copying and recording the correspondence in relation to light houses, contracts for building light houses and floating lights, and for supplying the same with oil.	1150 00

<i>David Easton,</i>	}	Engaged in the settlement of	}	1150 00
<i>William Dewes,</i>				1150 00
<i>Arthur Campbell,</i>		Post-office accounts.		1000 00
<i>Edward Holland,</i> messenger.				700 00

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Virgil Maxcy, Solicitor of the Treasury, \$ 3,500 per annum.

The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury was created by the act of 29th May, 1830. He superintends all the civil suits, commenced in the name of the United States, in all the Courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the District Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks, in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of Court, reports of their situation and progress. He receives from Collectors reports of Custom House bonds put in suit, and of information, &c. directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with Law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

This officer also has charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States, in payment of debts, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts.

Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.

Nicholas Harpur, employed in making docket entries from the returns of the United States' Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of Courts, of suits on Treasury transcripts—transmitting Treasury transcripts of accounts for suit—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office, and in minor correspondence, &c. &c. 1150 00

Benjamin F. Pleasants, employed in making the docket entries from the returns of the United States Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks, and Collectors, of suits brought on custom house bonds, and for fines, penalties and forfeitures, for violations of the revenue laws—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office in relation to that class of business, &c. &c. 1150 00

Basil Waring, employed in attending to the business relating to internal duties and direct taxes, the business relating to lands, &c. set off to the United States in payment of debts, keeping records of deeds and conveyances made for the same by the Solicitor, recording letters relating to those two branches of business, endorsing and filing letters received relating to the same, and in minor correspondence in relation to these branches, &c. &c. 1150 00
 Messenger. 500 00

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

John Campbell, Treasurer, \$ 3,000 per annum.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the U. States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

Clerks in the Treasurer's Office.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, Chief Clerk. 1700 00
Henry Jackson, attends to the settlement of the Treasurer's Quarterly Accounts. 1400 00
G. W. Dashiell, Ditto. 1100 00
Samuel Forrest, attends to the payment of warrants drawn on the Treasurer. 1000 00
Andrew Smith, issues receipts for moneys paid into the Treasury on account of patents, drafts for transfers of money, records public letters, &c. 800 00
James Moore, messenger. 700 00

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Thomas L. Smith, Register, \$ 3,000 per annum.

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; he keeps the District Tonnage accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptroller the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and with their vouchers and certificates, preserves them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts, adjusted. By an act of the 10th February, 1820, it is also made the duty of the Register of the Treasury, to prepare Statistical Accounts of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually.

Clerks in the Register's Office.

MICHAEL NOURSE, Chief Clerk. His special duty is to keep the books containing the general accounts of the debt of the United States, and the accounts of individuals, creditors in the books of the Treasury—he prepares all reports and statements that may be required in relation to the public debt, including the annual statements and report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—pays the contingent accounts of the Register's office. His other duties are of a more general character, appertaining to the calls from the Departments and Congress, to correspondence with, and to a superintendence of, the diversified business of the office. . . . 1700 00

James McClery, superintends the branches of commerce and navigation of revenue and drawback, and discharges various other duties in relation to these branches. 1400 00

John D. Barclay, keeps the principal books of receipts and expenditures, in which are included all the personal accounts in relation to the Treasury and State Departments, all the general heads of appropriations made by Congress, all the warrants issued on, or in favour of, the Treasury—makes out the estimates for Congress on which are founded the acts of appropriation for the support of government and of the Military and Naval Establishments, which he also makes out—makes out and superintends the formation of various statements in relation to the receipts and expenditures of the United States. . . . 1400 00

James Laurie, keeps the books of the revenue of the U. States arising from the duties of impost and tonnage. 1400 00

John S. Haw, receives and enters into the Journal the accounts of moneys expended in the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic departments, and revolutionary claims—makes out for the First and Fifth Auditors' offices, certificates of moneys advanced to, and of balances due from, individuals, upon which are founded the charges in the settlements of their accounts—and records and delivers warrants drawn in favour of and on the Treasurer of the United States. . . . 1400 00

William Mackey, keeps the books of the internal revenue and makes out transcripts for suit. . . . 1150 00

William B. Randolph, registers, in abstract form, under the heads of appropriations, all the payments and repayments of both the Military and Naval Establishments—prepares quarterly lists of said payments under their respective heads—prepares the matter of the printed public account—together with the tabular views of appropria-

tions, payments, repayments, and balances—superintends the printing of said portion of the public accounts—keeps a balance sheet which is an exhibit in aggregate of the quarterly operations under each and every head of appropriation for the services of said departments, together with the balances unapplied at the close of each quarter—and occasionally assists in preparing answers to calls for miscellaneous information.	1150 00
<i>Francis Lowndes</i> , keeps the tonnage accounts of the U. S. and corresponds with the several Collectors thereon—prepares the annual statement for Congress of the District Tonnage of the United States, showing the several descriptions of tonnage belonging to each District at the close of the year.	1150 00
<i>Lewis Solomon</i> , keeps the records of Marine papers issued in all the ports of the United States—enters the copies of registers and enrolments issued, and the originals when surrendered—files the latter, and arranges copies of said registers and enrolments.	1000 00
<i>Joseph Mountz</i> , has charge of the fire-proof records of the Treasury Department—furnishing information from them, embracing the files of the accounts filed at the Treasury by the first and fifth Auditors, and certified by the First Comptroller—keeps registers of them—and has charge of the books of the old government. . . .	1000 00
<i>William James</i> , keeps the returns of American and foreign tonnage, and imports of foreign merchandize—prepares the general statements of tonnage entering and departing, which accompany the report on commerce and navigation—assists in preparing the general statement of duties on merchandize, tonnage, &c. for public accounts—and attends to other duties of a general nature connected with the accounts of the Collectors of the Customs. . . .	1000 00
<i>Isaac K. Hanson</i> , keeps the books of Imports in American and foreign vessels from foreign countries, of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of foreign countries; also the footings of the Collectors' abstracts, and makes out the annual statements for Congress, of importation in American and foreign vessels. . . .	1000 00
<i>Benjamin F. Rittenhouse</i> , prepares for the Register's signature, copies of reports by the first and fifth Auditors on which warrants are to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for civil, diplomatic, miscellaneous and revolutionary claims—balances the ledger of receipts and expenditures annually, and keeps the appropriation accounts of the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic department.	1000 00

<i>Edgar Patterson</i> , keeps the impost books—merchandise and tonnage, and duties thereon—all the receipts and expenditures of each collection district—also takes off the drawbacks, by which the nett revenue on merchandise and tonnage is ascertained.	1000 00
<i>Joseph Brewer</i> , keeps the ledger for accounts of sales of public lands, the entries of which are made from the quarterly settlements at the Treasury of the accounts of Receivers of public moneys—keeps the closing accounts of direct tax—copies revenue accounts for suit—and performs various other services of a miscellaneous nature.	1000 00
<i>John B. Blake</i> , records and registers the warrants upon the requisitions of the Secretary of War and Navy—aids in preparing statements and in copying documents in relation to the receipts and expenditures.	1000 00
<i>James D. Woodside</i> , Copying Clerk, and prepares statements of a miscellaneous character—records drafts drawn on banks by the Treasurer of the United States, and the receipts given by him for patent fees.	1000 00
<i>French Evans</i> , assists in that branch of business which relates to the tonnage of the United States—transmits certificates and lists of crews to the several collectors—and has charge of the Congressional documents.	1000 00
<i>John Nourse</i> , keeps the books of domestic produce exported in American and foreign vessels, and makes out the annual statements thereof for Congress.	800 00
<i>P. W. Gallaudet</i> , prepares various statements, and keeps the records in relation to unclaimed dividends, and the Marine Hospital Fund.	800 00
<i>Alexander McDonald</i> , messenger.	700 00
<i>James Watson</i> , assistant messenger.	350 00

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Elijah Hayward, Commissioner, 3,000 per annum.

Prior to the 25th of April, 1812, grants of land were issued by Letters Patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date, a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded. It is a subordinate branch of the Treasury Department, with which it is closely connected by the accountability of the receivers of public moneys arising from the sale of the national lands.

Clerks in the General Land Office.

JOHN M. MOORE, Chief Clerk, attends to the correspondence on miscellaneous subjects, and to the preparations of statements connected with the subject of the public lands. 1700 00

<i>Robert Mills</i> , Draughtsman, prepares connected maps of the U. States' land districts, from the Surveyor's returns.	1150 00
<i>Samuel D. King</i> , has in charge the reports of the Commissioners on private land claims—attends to all inquiries connected with those claims, and issues patents therefor—acts as agent for paying salaries, and attends to the settlement of printers' accounts for advertising land sales.	1150 00
<i>Frederick Keller</i> , issues the patents for the Virginia military lands, and examines warrants preparatory to the issuing of scrip therefor—and attends to miscellaneous inquiries and correspondence connected with the foregoing subjects.	1150 00
<i>George Wood</i> , Recorder of letters.	1000 00
* <i>Charles Tyler</i> ,	1400 00
<i>William Simmons</i> ,	1150 00
<i>Sterling Gresham</i> ,	1150 00
<i>J. R. M. Bryant</i> ,	1150 00
<i>William Otis</i> ,	1150 00
<i>William S. Smith</i> ,	1150 00
<i>Sacket Reynolds</i> ,	1150 00
<i>Joseph F. Collins</i> ,	1000 00
<i>Walter B. Beall</i> ,	1000 00
<i>Walter H. Jenifer</i> ,	1000 00
<i>Samuel Hanson</i> ,	1000 00
<i>William Sinn</i> ,	1000 00
<i>John Wilson</i> , messenger.	750 00
<i>Roderick Hampton</i> , assistant messenger.	350 00

Watchmen employed at the State and Treasury Buildings.

<i>William H. Prentiss</i> , \$300 00	<i>Alexander R. Watson</i> , 300 00
<i>John N. Lovejoy</i> , 300 00	<i>John Kennedy</i> , 300 00

* Charles Tyler has also in charge the account of the three per cent. fund payable to the States.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, Secretary, \$ 6,000 per annum.

The War Department was created by act of 7th August, 1789. The Secretary of War, at first, had the superintendence of Naval Affairs. On the 30th of April, 1798, however, a separation took place, and a Navy Department was established. The Secretary of War superintends every branch of the Military Department; and is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet. He holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the War Department, and under the immediate direction of the Secretary, are, a Requisition, Bureau, a Bounty Land Bureau, a Pension Bureau, and a Bureau of Indian Affairs; and an Engineer Office, a Topographical Office, an Ord-

nance Office, an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, a Paymaster General's Office, and a Surgeon General's Office. All these offices, together with the Head Quarters of the Commanding General, (Major General Macomb) and the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Office, are located at Washington. To this Department belongs the erection of all fortifications; making topographical surveys; surveying and leasing the national lead mines; and the direction (under the laws) of intercourse with Indian tribes.

Clerks in the Secretary's Office.

JOHN ROBB, Chief Clerk.	2000 00
Gideon Davis, Clerk.	1400 00
Charles L. Little, Clerk.	1000 00
William Markward, messenger.	650 00
Francis Datcher, assistant messenger.	400 00

Clerks in the Requisition Bureau.

LAWRENCE L. VAN KLEECK, Principal.	1600 00
Elias Kane, Clerk.	1400 00

From this Bureau all the requisitions of the War Department are made out on the Treasury, and salaries and the contingencies of the Department paid.

Clerks in the Pension Bureau.

JAMES L. EDWARDS, Principal.	1600 00
Benjamin L. Beall, Clerk.	1400 00
William S. Allison, Clerk.	1000 00
Anthony G. Glynn, Clerk.	1000 00
Daniel Brown, Clerk.	900 00

The Pension Bureau of the War Department is, a Bureau in which all claims for pensions, properly so called, are settled, except such as arise under the laws respecting persons disabled in the Navy since 1799. To pay such pensions, a fund has been set apart, from prize money, &c. and the business in relation to those claims is under the control of a Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Widows of militia men and volunteers are allowed five years half pay in certain cases.—Such claims are settled at the Treasury Department; as are the claims under the act of May 15, 1828, which makes certain allowances to officers who served to the end of the revolutionary war.

Clerks of the Indian Bureau.

ELBERT HERRING, Principal.	1500 00
Samuel S. Hamilton, Clerk.	1500 00
Daniel Kurtz, Clerk.	1000 00

<i>Hezekiah Miller</i> , Clerk.	1000 00
<i>Samuel J. Potts</i> , Clerk.	800 00

To this Bureau all matters touching our Indian relations are referred, and in subordination to the Secretary of War, acted on. The duties are various and multiform, embracing the estimates of the present year for holding of treaties, together with instructions for the application of the one, and the holding of the other. All accounts for expenditures pass through this Bureau, where they are first examined as to the object and propriety of expenditure, and briefed, whence they pass to the Second Auditor. The supervision and management of the fund for the civilization of Indians; and, in general, the correspondence arising out of our Indian relations passes through this Bureau.

Clerks in the Bounty Land Bureau.

<i>WILLIAM GORDON</i> , Principal.	1400 00
<i>Edward Stephens</i> , Clerk.	1000 00

The Bounty Land Bureau of the War Department, is a Bureau in which claims for military bounty lands, originating in the revolutionary and late war, are examined, and from which military bounty land warrants issue.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Major General Alexander Macomb, General-in-Chief.
Lieutenant Samuel Cooper, Aid-de-camp, 4th Artillery.
Lieutenant Abraham Van Buren, Aid-de-Camp, 2d Infantry.

The Army of the United States is placed under the command of the Major General, who is generally styled, *the General in Chief*.

His duties comprise the arrangement of the military force in such manner as to give protection to the maritime frontier, and to the interior border. He superintends the recruiting service; the discipline and police of the army; orders general courts martial, and decides on all cases, except when the life of an officer or soldier is affected, or the commission of an officer. It is his province to see that the laws and regulations governing the army are enforced, and that justice is done to all concerned. In his duties he is assisted by the Adjutant General, through whose office all orders are issued to the army, and returns of its strength made, as well as the general military correspondence in relation to the details of service. He is also assisted by the two Inspector Generals, who, under his orders, inspect the condition of the several regiments, corps and posts, and inquire minutely into every subject relating to the welfare of the army; and recommend such improvements as may add to the com-

fort of the officers and men; they also report on the general condition of corps, and the individual character of its members. The General in Chief has two Aides-de-Camp who assist him in his correspondence and in the recording of it, and who also perform the duties of assistant adjutants general.

There are no clerks attached to the head quarters of the army, the correspondence and duties being of a delicate and confidential nature, in a great degree, it is entrusted only to those who, by previous education and experience, can properly appreciate and understand its object.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General.

Lieutenant William B. Davidson, 3d Artillery.

Brooke Williams, Clerk. 1150 00

John M. Hepburn, Clerk. 1000 00

James L. Addison, Clerk. 800 00

This office is the repository of the records which refer to the *personnel* of the Army, in war, as well as in time of peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the government, so far as these may have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered; where the names of all enlisted soldiers are entered, and their size roll, and enlistments, recorded and filed, &c. It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops, and muster rolls of companies, required by the 13th and 19th Articles of War, are received and preserved; where the original proceedings of General Courts Martial are deposited and entered; where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded. [90th and 94th Articles of War.]

The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the registry of all commissioned officers, and with the distribution of their commissions; with the record of all appointments in the Army, promotions, resignations, deaths, &c. All orders which emanate from General Head Quarters of the Army, and all regulations and general orders from the War office, are communicated to the troops by the Adjutant General.

In this office, the annual returns of the Militia of the several States and Territories are deposited for safe keeping, as well as arms, munitions, and accoutrements pertaining to the same, required by law to be made to the President of the United States. The general returns of the militia of the United States, required for the use of Congress, pursuant to the act of March 2d, 1803, are consolidated in this office. Here all appointments and commissions of the officers of the militia of the District of Columbia, are registered and distributed.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

Lieutenant A. Mordecai, of the Corps of Engineers, Assistant.

Benjamin Fowler, Clerk. 1150 00

J. C. Wilson, Clerk. 1000 00

Willis Fawcett, Clerk. 800 00

The chief of the Corps of Engineers is stationed at the seat of Government, and directs and regulates the duties of the Corps of Engineers, and those also of such of the Topographical Engineers as may be attached to the Engineer Department; and also is the Inspector of the Military Academy, and is charged with its correspondence.

The duties of the Engineer Department comprise—reconnoitering and surveying for military purposes and for internal improvements, together with the collection and preservation of topographical and geographical memoirs, referring to those objects—the selection of sites, the formation of plans and estimates, the construction, repair and inspection of fortifications, and the disbursements of the sums appropriated for the fulfilment of those objects severally, comprising those of the Military Academy. Also, the superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress in relation to internal improvements by roads, canals, the navigation of rivers, and the repairs and improvements connected with the harbours of the U. States, or the entrance into the same, which may be authorized by acts of Congress, with the execution of which the War Department may be charged.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

Brevet Lt. Colonel John J. Abert, Topographical Engineer, Superintendent.

Robert Fowler, Clerk.

This Bureau has charge of all topographical operations and surveys for military purposes, and for purposes of internal improvements, and of all maps, drawings and documents in relation to those duties.

The function of the Engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they do not assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on, any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority through the War Department—and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they have precedence according to their commissions, which, at all times, entitle them to every mark of military respect.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Col. George Bomford, 1st Artillery, Chief of Ordnance.

Lieutenant William H. Bell, 4th Artillery.

Lieutenant J. A. D'Lagnell, 2d Artillery.

Lieutenant J. Lock, 2d Artillery.

William Riddall, Clerk. 1150 00

Reuben Burdine, Clerk. 1000 00

Nathan Rice, Clerk. 800 00

The senior officer of the Ordnance Department is stationed at the seat of Government, and is charged with the general superintendence of the duties of that department.

The duties of the Ordnance Department consist in providing, inspecting, distributing and preserving all the various articles coming under the denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores; and in supplying the troops, posts and garrisons, according to the established regulations and the exigencies of the service: and also in providing and distributing the arms and military equipments which are authorized by the laws of the United States for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia.

The general denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores, comprehends all cannon, howitzers, mortars, cannon balls, and shells for the land service, all gun carriages, caissons, travelling forges and pontons, with all their equipments, and all other apparatus and machines required for the service and manœuvres of artillery in garrison, sieges, or in the field, together with the materials for their construction and repair. Also, all small arms, side arms and accoutrements for the artillery, cavalry, infantry and riflemen—all ammunition for cannon and small arms; and all stores of expenditure for the service of the artillery; materials, utensils and stores for laboratories; all intrenching and miner's tools, for the attack or defence of places; armourer's tools for the repair of arms, and artificers tools of every description, required for the construction or repair of gun carriages and artillery equipments. The ordinary articles of camp equipage, such as axes, spades, shovels, mattocks, &c. are not included.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General.

Major Trueman Cross, 7th Infantry, Quartermaster.

Captain Thomas F. Hunt, 5th Infantry, assistant quartermaster.

William A. Gordon, Clerk. 1150 00

The objects of this department are, to insure an efficient system of supply, and to give facility and effect to the movements and operations of the army.

The Quartermaster General is stationed at the City of Washing-

ton, but occasionally visits the several stations of the subordinate officers of his department. He has, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the exclusive control of all the quartermasters, and assistant quartermasters; and of all officers and agents acting in, or making disbursements on account of the department; in every thing relating to the administrative branch of their duties, and their accountability. He has a like control of all regimental and company officers, in every thing relating to barracks or quarters, and to the accountability for supplies of the quartermasters' and purchasing departments. One assistant quartermaster is attached to the office of the quartermaster general, who, in addition to his other duties, is charged with the disbursements at Washington, and in the absence of the quartermaster general, has the direction of the office. There is also attached to the office, as many subaltern officers, &c. as the service from time to time requires.

All communications relating to the duties of the department, or to any branch or officer thereof, except from commanding generals of divisions, departments of armies, must be addressed to the quartermaster general.

It is the duty of the quartermaster general to make himself acquainted with the frontiers, both maritime and interior, and with the avenues leading to the contiguous Indian and foreign territories, with the resources of the country in military supplies, and the means of transportation, particularly of the districts on the frontiers, with the most eligible points for concentrating troops, and collecting supplies, whether in relation to offensive or defensive operations, with the relative expenses of concentrating at particular positions, and the advantages of those positions. It is also his duty to designate the routes of communication between different posts and armies—the course of military roads—and the sites for permanent and temporary depots of provisions and military stores.

The officers of the quartermasters' department are requested to collect information in relation to all these points, and to make themselves acquainted with the state of the roads, the course and description of the rivers, and the most direct routes between the different military posts within their respective departments.

The quartermaster general can assign the officers of his department to such stations as he may think proper; and officers so assigned cannot be removed from their stations, nor be subject to detail, nor be employed upon any other duties than those of their department, except by his order or that of the Secretary of War.

The officers of this department must provide quarters and transportation for the troops, and transportation for all military stores, provisions, camp and garrison equipage, and artillery; and provide for opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges, which may be necessary to the movements of any part of the army.

They must provide good and sufficient store-houses for all military supplies, and for all provisions deposited by the commissary general and his assistants, or under contracts between individuals and the government, and appoint store-keepers, when necessary, for the custody of such stores or provisions, or any other property of the government placed there.

They purchase all forage, fuel, straw and stationary, for the use of the troops, and have the same transported and issued agreeably to the regulations. They purchase dragoon and artillery horses, and horses, oxen, wagons, carts and boats, for the transportation of the baggage, and for garrison purposes; and provide materials for constructing and repairing barracks, hospitals, stables and bridges.

No purchase can be made on public account, in time of peace, by any officer of the quartermaster's department, but of the articles above enumerated, except by special authority from the Secretary of War, communicated through the quartermaster general, or at the risk of the officer ordering the supplies.

Officers of this department will receive from the purchasing and subsistence departments, and from the ordnance depots, all medical and hospital stores, provisions, arms, ammunition and ordnance, and transport the same to the place of destination, and make distribution thereof, agreeably to the direction given to the articles by the commissary general of purchases, the commissary general of subsistence, the ordnance officer, or the general commanding the division or department to which they are destined.

As far as practicable, all supplies and services required in the operation of the quartermaster's department, will be procured by contracts, based upon proposals respecting the same, previously advertised for. When this course is found impracticable, or inconvenient to the public service, those supplies and services will be obtained by open purchase or agreement in the market.

All contracts entered into, will be executed in triplicate, one of which will, in all cases, be transmitted to the quartermaster general's office. They will be accompanied by a bond of the contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his stipulations, under penalty of one half the amount involved, and supported by two sureties, of whose sufficiency satisfactory reference will be required, in the absence of personal knowledge.

Proposals will not be opened until the time shall have elapsed within which they are to be received; and in all cases, the several bidders shall, on application, have the privilege of reference to the proposals after they shall have been acted upon. A copy of all advertisements for proposals will be transmitted to the quartermaster general's office, with the contracts to which they relate; also, an abstract of the proposals, showing the names and terms of the several bidders. The proposals themselves will be carefully preserved for future reference.

Officers of the quartermaster's department have the right, without reference to any other authority, to pay for all supplies or services for which they are authorized by these regulations to contract; but advances on contracts being strictly prohibited by law, under all circumstances, payment shall in no case be made for supplies until they have been delivered, nor for services until they have been performed.

Payment for services or supplies shall, as far as practicable, be made within the quarter during which the service shall have been rendered, or the supplies furnished. When this shall not be practicable, either from the want of funds, or any other cause, the fact must be reported to the quartermaster general at the close of the quarter; and all property received, whether paid for or not, must appear on the property returns of the quarter in which it shall have been received.

Due bills shall not, in any case, be given by officers of the quartermaster's department; nor shall receipts be taken from any claimant, whether for supplies or services, unless the amount specified, be actually paid.

No officer or other person employed in the quartermaster's department shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, either for himself or others, in any contract with any department of the government, nor in the purchase of any claim on the government, whether of a soldier or a citizen, nor in the purchase or sale of any article of military supply, except on public account.

All officers and agents of the quartermaster's department, will keep and render their accounts, both of money and property, according to the forms prescribed by the regulations; and each officer and agent of the department shall forward his accounts to the office of the quartermaster general, within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the quartermaster-general to examine and transmit them, with his remarks, to the proper accounting officer of the treasury department.

Any officer or agent of the quartermaster's department, who shall fail to forward, at the time prescribed, any report, estimate, return, or statement, which he is required by the regulations to make, shall be removed, and his neglect be the subject of military investigation; unless he explain the cause of such failure to the satisfaction of the quartermaster general.

The quartermaster general may, whenever he may deem it necessary, cause a thorough inspection to be made of the books and accounts of the quartermasters, and of all officers and agents making disbursements on account of the department. This inspection shall embrace property as well as money; and extend to contracts—to prices paid for articles purchased—prices paid for transportation—and, generally, to every article of supply, and to all effects connected with the department.

The books and accounts of the quartermaster general, will be subject to a similar inspection.

Whenever private buildings shall be occupied as quarters, or lands for encampments, by the troops of the United States, a reasonable compensation shall be paid to the proprietor by the quartermaster of the department, post, or detachment. When the rate of compensation cannot be satisfactorily agreed upon, disinterested persons shall be appointed by the quartermaster and proprietor, to appraise and determine the rent.

Every officer of the quartermaster's department must, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the United States, with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty. The quartermaster general, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, quartermasters twenty thousand, assistant quartermasters ten thousand, and store keepers five thousand dollars. The sufficiency of the sureties to be certified by the district attorney, or United States' judge, of the State or Territory in which they reside, or of which they are citizens.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases.	3000 00
Timothy Banger, Chief Clerk.	1550 00
William C. Irvine, Clerk.	1000 00
James Irvine, Clerk.	950 00
Samuel Wilmar, messenger.	700 00
William Banger, military store keeper.	900 00

The Commissary general of this department purchases on the order and estimates of the War Department, all clothing, dragoon saddles and bridles, tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, and all other articles required for the public service for the Army of the United States, excepting only such as are ordered to be purchased by the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical departments.

All articles provided by the commissary general of purchases, and in a state fit for immediate issue to the troops, must be deposited in the military store near the Schuylkill, and held subject to the orders of the War Department.

The purchasing department is subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War. *The office of the Commissary General of this department is in Philadelphia.*

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Nathan Townson, Paymaster General.	2500 00
T. P. Andrews, Paymaster.	
Nathaniel Frye, jun. Chief Clerk.	1700 00

William Rich, Clerk.	1100 00
William D. Beall, Clerk.	1100 00
Jacob Brodbeck, messenger.	700 00

The Paymaster General is stationed at the seat of government: he is charged with the military responsibilities of this department, in all its details. The subordinate officers, being confined exclusively to the disbursement of public money, are subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War and the Paymaster general, except that they are liable to arrest by the senior officer of the department or command to which they may be arranged for the regular payment of the troops.

It being provided by law that "the troops be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable," regular payments become due on the last days of February, April, June, August, October, and December, in each year. Payments are made on those days, or as soon after as the situation of the troops and other unavoidable circumstances will permit, and in the same rotation; in order that the payments at all posts may be at regular periods.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Geo. Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Major James H. Hook, Commissary.
Captain Thomas Hunt, 5th Infantry.

Charles G. Wilcox, Clerk.	1350 00
William C. Easton, Clerk.	1300 00
Richard Gott, Clerk.	800 00
George Forsyth, Clerk.	800 00

The present mode of supplying the army with subsistence was established by the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th sections of an act of Congress passed April 14th, 1818, entitled "An act regulating the Staff of the Army of the United States;" and by the 8th section "of an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," passed 2d March, 1821. By the former, it was to continue for five years; and it was renewed for five more by "an act to continue the present mode of supplying the army," passed 23d January, 1823; and again for five years, by an act of same title passed 2d March, 1829.

The first named act provides for a Commissary General of Subsistence, whose duties are to make estimates of expenditure for his department; contract and purchase subsistence for the army; regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants; make payments to contractors; adjust accounts for settlement; locate his assistants at their several stations; and, in general, provide for the proper administration of his department in all its ramifications. This act provides, also, for as many assistant commissaries as might be re-

quired, to be taken from the subalterns of the line. The 8th section of the act of 2d March, 1821, limits these assistants to fifty, and subjects them to the performance of duty in the quartermaster's department. By the act of 2d March, 1829, "the better to enable the Commissary General of Subsistence to carry into effect the provisions of the above specified acts," two Commissioners are provided for. In addition to his duties proper, those of the removal and subsistence of the Choctaw Indians, under the "act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians, and their further removal west of the Mississippi," approved 28th May, 1830; and the furnishing of transportation and subsistence to those Cherokees within the chartered limits of Georgia, who may embrace the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, made on the 6th May, 1828, have been confided to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General.	2500 00
John A. Brereton, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.	
Richmond Johnson, Clerk.	1150 00

The Surgeon General is stationed at the City of Washington; he is the director and immediate accounting officer of the medical department. He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for and receives, such reports and returns from them, as may be requisite for the performance of his several duties.

He receives from the medical directors of armies, districts, and departments, confidential reports relative to the condition of hospitals and infirmaries—the character and conduct of the surgeons and assistant surgeons—the state of their books and accounts—the medical topography of the several posts and stations—the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes, and the treatment adopted.

He receives from every surgeon, and assistant performing the duties of surgeon, quarterly reports of sick, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops, the practice adopted, and the kinds of medicines and stores required, together with a copy of the entries made, for the quarter, in the book kept for the diary of the weather, accompanied with suitable observations.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same, in the form and manner prescribed, and also annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year, and transmits them, with his instructions, to the officers of the apothecary's department.

He receives from the officers of the apothecary's department, duplicates of all invoices and supplies, put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several surgeons and assistant surgeons, and also a return of the several articles purchased, received, and issued by them.

It is his duty to examine the returns and accounts of the surgeons and assistant surgeons, see that proper vouchers are sent for articles issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are according to the number on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints if so, he shall certify it, and at the end of each year, and oftener if necessary, send the returns and accounts thus certified, to the office of the proper accounting officer of the treasury (*2d auditor*) for final settlement.

It is his further duty to make up to the Secretary of War such reports and returns as may be necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge, with such remarks relative to the improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing, subsistence, &c. of the army, as may seem to be required for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service.

Army surgeons have precedence in their several grades, according to dates of commissions. They may, when necessary, be employed as Judge Advocates, but are not to be detailed as members of either general, regimental, or garrison courts martial. They are not permitted to be engaged in private practice.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Secretary, \$ 6,000 per annum.

The office of Secretary of the Navy, was created by act of the 30th of April, 1798. He issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the Naval Establishment generally. A Board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by act of 7th February, 1815, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. The Secretary of the Navy is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

Clerks in the Navy Department.

JOHN BOYLE, Chief Clerk.	\$2000 00
Christopher Andrews, Corresponding Clerk, and agent for paying the salaries of the office, and contingent expenses of the department.	1600 00
R. H. Bradford, Corresponding Clerk.	1400 00
William Hardeman, Corresponding and Recording Clerk.	1400 00
Thomas Miller, Recording and Copying Clerk.	1000 00

<i>John D. Simms</i> , Register of Correspondence.	1000 00
<i>Thomas L. Ragsdale</i> , Warrant Clerk.	800 00
<i>Lauriston B. Hardin</i> , Register.	1000 00
<i>Nathan Eaton</i> , messenger.	700 00
<i>Lindsay Muse</i> , assistant messenger.	350 00

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NAVY.

This Board was established by act of 7th February, 1815. It consists of three officers of the Navy, in rank not below that of a Post Captain. The Board is, by law, attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and, under his superintendence, discharges all the ministerial duties of that office relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment, of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States. They appoint their own Secretary; and their records are at all times subject to the inspection of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

JOHN RODGERS , President of the Navy Board.	3500 00
CHARLES STEWART , Commissioner.	3500 00
DANIEL T. PATTERSON , Commissioner.	3500 00
<i>Charles W. Goldsborough</i> , Secretary.	2000 00

Clerks in the Navy Commissioner's Office.

WILLIAM G. RIDGELY , Chief Clerk.	1600 00
<i>John Green</i> , Clerk.	1150 00
<i>Joseph P. McCorkle</i> , Clerk.	1000 00
<i>James Hutton</i> , Clerk.	1000 00
<i>Robert A. Slye</i> , Clerk.	1000 00
<i>B. S. Randolph</i> , Clerk.	1000 00
<i>C. Schwartz</i> , Draughtsman.	1000 00
<i>Richard Elliott</i> , messenger.	700 00
<i>Southey Parker</i> , Superintendent of the Navy Building.	250 00

Watchmen employed in the War and Navy Buildings.

<i>John Fitzgerald</i>	300 }	War Office.
<i>Reuben Gilder</i>	300 }	
<i>Robert Smith</i>	300 }	
<i>Thomas Bingey</i>	300 }	Navy.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, of Kentucky, Postmaster General, \$ 6,000 per annum.

This Department is under the superintendence of a Postmaster General, who is aided in the discharge of his duties by two Assistants, appointed by himself. He has the sole appointment of all

postmasters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and, in brief, the control, according to law, of every thing relating to the institution. The revenue arising from the General Post Office has, for the most part, been expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the accommodation of the mail for the conveyance of letters, newspapers, pamphlets, &c. has, in a most extraordinary degree, been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the most remote territorial settlements.

Organization of the Post Office Department ; and the duties assigned to the Officers and Clerks, by the Postmaster General.

FIRST DIVISION.

The Senior Assistant Postmaster General is at the head of the first division, and is charged with the duties appertaining to the finances of the Department ; with the general supervision, under the direction of the Postmaster General, of the duties performed in the offices of this division, and particularly with the cash disbursements ; with the comptrolling of all incidental accounts when audited by the Chief Clerk ; and with examining and reporting to the Postmaster General, when deficient, the deposits of the weekly, monthly, and quarterly proceeds of depositing post offices.

Book-Keepers.

The principal book-keeper is charged with the books of the North and East sections, to wit : five ledgers, containing 3,000 postmasters' accounts, the contractors' accounts of this section, as well as the general accounts of the department : a journal containing the transportation credits to the contractors, and abstract of the day-book of this section, which contains the ordinary entries, by the book-keepers, solicitor, and principal pay clerk.

The second book-keeper is charged with the books of the South and West section, to wit : four ledgers, containing near 3,000 postmasters' accounts, and the contractors' accounts of this section ; a journal and a day book, all containing and kept as in the preceding section.

The third book-keeper is charged with the books of the Middle section, to wit : four ledgers containing 2,500 postmasters' accounts, all contractors' accounts of this section, a journal and a day-book, containing and kept as above.

The book-keepers also keep a ledger (N.) of balances due from late postmasters and contractors, and have charge of the cash-book, kept by the assistant's bank clerk.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

To the solicitor is assigned the final settlement of all accounts ; the collection of all balances due ; the commencement of suits ; and

the correspondence with the United States' District Attorneys and others, in relation thereto. Also, the statements of present postmasters' accounts, and the correspondence on questions of difference concerning their past accounts.

PAY OFFICE.

It is the duty of the principal pay clerk to examine the accounts of all contractors for the transportation of the mail; ascertain the annual and quarterly payments to be made on their contracts; issue the drafts in their favour on the postmasters belonging to their routes; to keep the pay books of the pay due, of the sums drawn from the post offices, and of the drafts and checks transmitted; and to furnish certificates to the assistant of the sums for which checks are required to meet all payments for transportation. He is also agent for the payment of salaries of the officers, clerks, and others, of the Department proper; and keeps the accounts separately from the accounts of the Department.

The pay clerks are employed in filling up all drafts on postmasters, upwards of 20,000 in number per annum; and with receipts to accompany the checks for money, transmitting them to the contractors.

EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

The Chief Examiner is charged with the opening, crediting and examining, of all postmasters' accounts; receiving and depositing in bank such remittances as are specially authorized, returning what is not receivable; with notifying and reporting delinquents; with notifying to postmasters the errors in their accounts and explaining all questions relating to them.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

It is the duty of the chief register to prepare all the accounts of the Department for the treasury, with their proper vouchers, and with a general account current of the quarterly transactions of the Department: to correspond for deficient vouchers; to superintend the copying and adjusting of the accounts, for the treasury.

There are three registers, whose duty it is to register the accounts current of all postmasters, designating the different items of charge in each particular account; to re-examine and note the errors which have escaped the observation of the examiners.

SECOND DIVISION.

This division is under the direction of the Assistant Postmaster General, to whom is assigned under the Postmaster General, the charge of the duties appertaining to the establishment and regulation of post offices; the appointment, supervision, and instruction of postmasters: and the security of remittances by mail; requiring a supervision of the offices of this division, more especially of the office of appointments and instructions; the direction of its duties

and correspondence; the examination of mail routes, in order to determine the location of new offices; the reporting of applications and complaints, for the decision of the Postmaster General.

Office of Appointments and Instructions.

In this office there are four corresponding clerks, whose duties consist in the examination and endorsement of memorials, letters, and reports; obtaining and noting information from the book-keepers and the office of mail contracts; filing papers in appropriate parcels and cases; notifying charges against postmasters, and complaints of the location of offices; writing references of cases; and for statements of distances, routes, and other topographical information; and otherwise assisting in the correspondence of this office. They also prepare abstracts of cases; and register and attest commissions.

One clerk, whose duty is to prepare the letters of appointment, of discontinuance, and bonds, with the oaths; to enter the changes, discontinuances and appointments in the bond books, with the penalties of the bonds; to inspect all bonds after execution, and return them for correction when required; and to fill up all commissions.

One clerk who writes notices of appointment, change, and discontinuance; records them, and the statements of distances in the appointment book, and posts therefrom into the register of postmasters; enters all changes in post offices in the alphabetical book of changes, and in the state book of changes; and furnishes the office of mail contracts with a statement of all newly established offices requiring a change of route, offices on private routes, and offices discontinued.

One letter book clerk, who records and despatches the letters from this office. Also a clerk to put up and transmit locks, keys, blanks, and stamps.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

This office is under the charge of a superintendent, whose duty it is to examine dead letters containing articles of value; to enter, number, and transmit each with contents to the writer or owner, in a letter to the postmaster nearest his residence, with receipts to be executed; and if a dead letter is returned, to note it, &c. In cases of enclosures that are not money, he numbers the letters and contents, enters, endorses, and files them, if law papers, in the order of states, if others, alphabetically. It is his duty, also, to make searches, to answer applications for enclosures, to correspond with postmasters on the subject of dead letters sent to them for delivery, and to report special failures; also to complete the unfinished business of filing and arranging the old papers. The moneys remaining on hand are periodically deposited in bank, subject to the future claims of the owners thereof.

The watchmen and two others are employed to take the returns from the chief examiner's room to the dead letter office; separate the dead letters from the other papers, and return the latter to the chief examiner; they open the dead letters and deliver all having enclosures to the superintendent: those that have no enclosures are, without being read, burnt, and also those containing articles of no value.

OFFICE OF MAIL DEPREDACTIONS.

To this office is assigned the business of attending to all cases of mail losses and depredations; of tracing lost letters, and, if possible, recovering them; and of communicating the directions of the Postmaster General in cases of mail robberies. Connected with this duty is that of corresponding with the agents of the Department, general and special; reporting to the Postmaster General cases requiring the appointment of the latter; making out their instructions; receiving their reports, reporting changes and information respecting postmasters and assistants to the Assistant Postmaster General.

THIRD DIVISION.

The *Chief Clerk* is charged with the performance of the duties of this division; and the clerks assigned to the "office of mail contracts" are governed by his direction, as its *Superintendent*.

OFFICE OF MAIL CONTRACTS.

The business to be done in this branch—to be prepared and submitted, in all cases, to the Postmaster General, for his examination and decision,—is as follows, viz: regulating and adjusting mail routes, and their connexions; the times of arrival and departure of mails; the frequency of their trips; and conduct of contractors and carriers; arranging, preparing, and advertising mail routes; recording and comparing, at the appointed time, proposals for contracts, with the testimonials of the persons proposing; completing the contracts; procuring and supplying mail portmanteaux, bags, and locks; arranging distributing post offices, and the distribution to be made at each; keeping a route book of all the mail routes; post offices thereon, and their relative positions and distances, and conducting the correspondence in relation to the above duties.

There are in this office, four Corresponding Clerks, one Contract Clerk, and one Rout Book Clerk.

The importance of this immense national establishment may be more readily conceived, by reference to the following facts, viz: that it employs about seventy officers, clerks, &c. whose salaries amount to \$70,000 per annum. That it keeps accounts with 8600 post offices—which offices collect annually about \$2,000,000 postage—that it allows annually to postmasters about \$600,000, to mail contractors about 1,300,000, and for incidental expenses more than 7000.

For most of the preceding information upon this subject, we are indebted to that invaluable work, the "*National Calendar*," published annually by Peter Force, Washington City.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST VOLUME

OF THE

AMERICAN REPERTORY,

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

THE object of this work is, to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopædia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing an epitome of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is *useful or ornamental*.

Second.—To condense matter and language as far as practical utility will admit.

Third.—To *systematize and arrange* the whole in such manner, that each and every portion may be turned to at pleasure, without the usual alphabetic order of the several articles, or the trouble of a common index.

The scanty limits here allowed forbid even the enumeration of topics upon which, it is believed, the future pages of this work will be usefully occupied—a simple hint at its origin and present design, must therefore suffice.

The example of the bee, in drawing from an almost infinite variety of substances, that only which is adapted to its particular wants and mode of life, to the exclusion of all superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious method pursued in arranging its small, but precious, stores, for future use, suggested the idea of a *small periodical*, of which this is a specimen.

Though the primary aim of the work will be, to extract, abstract, and concentrate, within convenient limits, that which is evidently useful—still, whatever is *ornamental* in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlooked. Nor will any pains be spared, while endeavouring to draw within these narrow limits the wisdom of the present and the experience of the past, to excite in the minds of our readers a thirst for all that is *intrinsically valuable*, even beyond the scope of this periodical—particularly by favourable reference to more voluminous publications, to which this will serve as an index.

Another prominent object will be, to furnish the best practical system for accumulating, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the varied purposes of life, in whatever department it may fall. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time-saving art, *SHORT-HAND*; after which they will exhibit in their progress, a *model place book*, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.

As a matter of very great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by prominent words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index may be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, which is fully explained in its proper place. This will furnish to each reader an infallible key to every part which he may wish to re-examine—and, at the same time, suggest to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by the ultimate saving of time, labour and space; for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who first acquires a facility in short-hand writing, and then proceeds to write daily, upon the plan about to be suggested, can acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other method that has ever been devised.

For illustration;—two individuals, in every respect equal, take up a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, in the usual way, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to deliberate upon each chapter, section, or topic: and while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, agreeably to the plan about to be communicated, the substance, or, at least, the names of important subjects, and the pages where they are found. Upon the completion of the volume, the latter will have drawn out, perhaps upon five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of this summary will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as a re-perusal of the whole volume, though requiring but 100th part as much time. Having these five pages then, as a *general brief*, or *index* to the volume, the contents may be referred to, when occasion requires, without loss of time; and all the important facts familiarised, without the drudgery of an entire re-perusal. Need the question then be asked, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to demand a question, or to merit a reply.

The following pages may be looked upon as the brief notes of one practising upon this plan—they present a variety of prominent facts and dates, that cannot fail to call up much other valuable matter not expressed, which, but for these notes, could never be recalled by human memory.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step farther, and prepare a key to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a *long life* may be referred to, as easily as the merchant refers to items of debit and credit in his ledger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day-book, &c.

☞ This work will be sent one year, to the publisher of any paper in the United States, who will insert the contents of this leaf, and send a copy of his paper to the subscriber, MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

